CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 5-8d. New York cotton, 12 7-16c. New Orleans cotton, 11 3-4c. Memphis cotton, 11 3-4. New York gold, 105 1-4.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and Ohio valley, fallin

barometer, southeast veering to southwest winds, warm, cloudy and rainy weather, possibly followed by colder northwest winds.

OBSZRVATIONS YESTERDAY. WAR DEP'T, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMT, WHENESDAY, March 7, 1877, 16:08 p.m. | Boc of Wind. | Wind. | Weath. | Fresh. Cloudy.
Brisk. Cloudy.
Fresh. Threat.
Fresh. Cloudy.
Fresh. Cloudy.
Fresh. Cloudy.
Fresh. Threat.
Brisk. Cloudy.
Brisk. Threat. W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

GARPIELD promises to be Sherman's successor in the senate from Ohio.

"By a vote of eight to seven," says the New York Sun, "J. Madison Wells is a peer and Eliza Pinkston is a peeress."

DAVID M'KENDREE KEY-It is enough to make the good bishop of pious memory turn over in his grave. M'Kendree, indeed! THE Democratic house reduced the expen-

ses of the government notwithstanding the efforts at extravagance of a Republican sen-MATILDA HERRON, the renowned actress

and greatest representative of Camille, died in New York yesterday after a protracted ill-

JUDAS ISCARIOT got thirty pieces of silver, but David M'Kendree Key gets the postmas-

"No man ever took office with cleaner hands, or purer purposes, or a keener sense of responsibility, than Hayes."

THE English Roman Catholic archbishop, Howard, who was second coucin to the duke of Norfolk, and was formerly an officer in the British guards.

an admission of the outgoing administration, tardy, but honest, that the use of the military to uphold State governments had been tried, but with up good results. He then He is well known for his mastery of Bussian quoted from a telegram of the late President to the effect that "a government which and of many Orien'al languages.

Louisiana yesterday unanimously passed a esolution calling upon Governor Pinchback to resign as I resident of the committee and make them free.

[Ex-President Grant, who came into the learning and the National Republican committee, before March 17th, to which day it ad-

HAYES has opened Pandors's box with Key, of Tennessee. The Republicans all over the Union are carsing him (Hayes), and the Democrats unavimously damn the man (Key) who, only a few days ago, was a suppliant for senatorial boxors at the hands of the Democratic legislature of Tennessee.

JOHN D. LEE, leader of the band of Mormons who, twenty years ago, perpetrated the Mountain Meadow massacre, was yesterday sentenced to death by the judge of the second United States district court of Utah, sitting in Salt Lake. The now heary-headed murderer will swing on the twenty-third in-

The title of Mr. Hayes to the Presidency is perfect in equity as well as absolute in legality. Intimidation in 1874 was a customhouse bugaboo. Intimidation in 1876 was a flend with a shot-gun. We demanded an honest count then, and we demand a free and honest vote now.—New Yerk Tri-

"You lie, you villain, you he!" as Horace Greeley used to say, and you know it. Hayes is President by theit, and Louisiana has been bulldozed every day since the close of the war.

IF congress were to meet at once, the IF congress were to meet at once, the Democrats would be sure to organize the house, for though they are by the ears among themselves, there is no doubt but that the sense of their recent hamiliating defeat as a party would make them stand together to save the one thing possible to reserve from the general wreck of their power. On the other hand, if the meeting is delayed for three of four months, there will be time for the salutary southern policy of the administration to bear fruit, and there will be at least a fair chance for Republicans to get control of the organization. If they fall in this, the chance of a short non-partisan session, and the passage of a fair army bill will be vastly better in June or July than in March or April.—New York Tribune.

Whether there is a session of congress or not, and no matter what the fraudulentlymade President's policy toward the south may be, the Democracy will stand true to principle, and make neither treaty nor alliance with thieves.

The men you could bribe in the south are not worth having. You would loathe them when you got them; they would have no following or influence at home. And if they were to join with your party to sustain it in its past and present policy, they would find themselves political partains in the land of their birth. Nothing will conclitate the south but justice, and you will so find it. They want rest, order, home rule. Your largess there will be thrown away if given to corrupt. These people are your peers, equals before the law, and neither by bribery nor force can you change them from serfdom to viliatny. In the precious name of their manhood and womanhood, I repudiate the it timation with scorn unutterable.—Speech of John Foung Brown, of Kentucky, on the decision of the electoral college.

Mr. Brown is right. Mr. Haves will find

Mr. Brown is right. Mr. Hayes will find that Key, in selling himself for eight thousand dollars a year, has only bargained for himself. He has no following in Tennesseenever had. He is a political accident, without influence, and as dead in the affections of the people of this State to-day as Benedict Arnoid is. Even the Radicals hate him.

LATEST dispatches from Europe, in regard to the eastern difficulty, are to the effect that Russia claims that the powers must co-operate to bring about the Porte's complete acceptance of the resolutions in the original form in which they were adopted at the preliminary conferences at Constantinople, and thus every means be afforded Russia of avoid- or sponsor for the understanding. There ha ing warlike complications. If, however, the signitary powers still remain inactive, Russia will consider that they renounce insisting upon the obligations of Turkey and, also, Turkish rights. Russia will accordingly declare the treaty of Paris null and void as affecting herself, and reserve to herself the right of independent action. On the other hand a dred to it, and possibly kindred dispatches telegram from Constantinople says in the face of the steps taken to induce the Porte to modify the attitude which it assumed at the conference, the Ottoman government firmly to be a senator-elect from South Carolina. It maintains its determination to make no concession which will directly or independence, but carry out of its own accord larger reforms throughout the empire than the powers demanded for certain provinces. It is authoritatively added that the Porte will go to war rather than submit to an indefinite prolongarather than submit to an indefinite prolongation of the present suspense. So there is still a chance for war in the cast.

IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Kellogg's Case was Laid Over for the Present After a Sharp Debate, Participated in by Bayard, Morton and Blaine.

The Bloody-Shirt Disposition of the Radicals as to Louisiana and South Carolina Plainly Outlined-More Deviltry in Store.

Grover, of Oregon, Compelled to Await the Investigation of Charges by His Constituents - General Morgan, of Alabama, the Next to be Debated.

Washington, March 7.—Immediately after the reading of the journal Schator Wallace moved that the senator-elect from Orelace moved that the senator-elect from Oregon, Lafayette Grover, be sworn in.

As the Vice-President rose to administer
the oath, Senator Hamlin said the senator
from Oregon (Mitchell) was not in his seat,
and he therefore objected to the eath being
administered, as he understood Senator
Mitchell had seem papers bearing on the

Senator Wallace said that as a senator of the United States he presented the renator-elect from Oregon, and hoped he would be Senator Hamlin said that as a senator of the United States he objected to his being

The oath was not administered, and the senate then resumed consideration of unfinished business, it being the resolution of Senator Blaine to swear in William Pitt Kellogg as senator from Louisiana, and the substitute ubmitted by Senator Bayard to refer the cre-

but David M'Kendree Key gets the postmaster-generalship from Hayes, who is President by theft.

Major E. A. Burke returned to New Orleans yes erday from Washington. From assurances received he is satisfied that the Nicholls government will not be disturbed.

Here is a sample of the capacity to he given by the Circinnati Commercial. It says:

"No man ever took office with cleaner hands," a legal legislature acting in neord with him; that they had control of every part of the State of Louisiana, except about one acre, apon which stood a hotel used by Packard as a Statehouse. He then referred to the use of the military in the south, and said there was an admission of the

could not maintain itself without the aid of the strong arm of the military should be per-THE Republican State central committee of ouisiana yesterday unanimously passed a esolution calling upon Governor Pinchback

> chamber soch after the senate met, was an The electoral commission held that they could not look into charges of fraud against the returning board of Louisiana. There was in that decision a blow to his fondest hopes and belief in law. He then referred to the remarks of Senator Edmunds in th Pinchback case in 1875, and said that that senator based his objection to Pinchback on the illegality of the Louisiana returning board. He then replied to the argument of Senator Blaine to the effect that the decision of the alectory of the electoral commission was binding upon senate, and contended that that decision had no force in law to control the action of the senate. The remarks of the senator from Maine yesterday led him, with much abruptness, to challenge the position of the President of the United States. The new President seemed to recognize, as at the last did his predecessor, the true condition of af-

> Senator Bayard then quoted from the in-augural address of President Hayes in regard to southern affairs, and said they were wise He (Bayard) recognized the distressed condition of the country the need of that peace which the President had proclaimed in regard to the southern States; the peace of isiana was the peace of all and her de struction was the destruction of all. He argued that the recognition of the Packard government and the forcible overthrow of the Nicholls government would not only shock the very souls of the people of Louisiana, but would cause a thrill in every bosom in this land. He asked for Louisiana to-day the same measure of law and justice that he would ask for Massachusetts. Senator Bayard again referred to the remarks of Senator Blaine made yesterday, and said he recognized in same cry for sectional aggression that had been heard for years past. It fell upon his ear like a fire-bell at midnight, and

> by the President and his constitutional advisers. In conclusion, he deprecated this sectional aggression, and hoped there would be an end to it now. Senator Blaine argued that the same re turning board which gave the electoral vote of Louisiana to Hayes and Wheeler returned a legislature Republican in both branches, and S. B. Packard as governor. The legis-lature assembled, approved by law, and elect-ed William Pitt Kellogg United States senator. His election was legal and valid. He then referred to the remarks of the senator rom Delaware (Bayard) and to his course on he electoral commission, and said that the senator, as a member of the commission

earnestly hoped that it would not be heard

onsidered non-partisans. Senator Bayard—Oh, yes; the senator hand followed the facts of the case at all. Senator Blaine-So far as test question ie-I do not know what little c side, there may have been-on all the test enator is uniformly on record against the majority of the judges.
Senator Bayard—The senator has not read

never once voted with the majority of the su-

preme court on that commission, who were

the record, and does not seem to know much Senator Blaine—I except Cronin's case; I believe the senator did drop partisanship in

Cronin's case. Continuing his remarks, Senator Blaine said: Now, Mr. President, this is a simple mestion. It is a simple invitation to this ide of the chamber from the other side to abandon the ground on which the people of the United States accepted the election of Hayes and Wheeler, Yesterday spoke of back-door whisperings and talk in the corridors, and asked if any senator knew that there was any sort of understanding. I asked them, and I now ask, if there is any gentlemen on this floor who stands as voucher been put in my hands at this moment a tele-gram which I feel authorized to read; nay, which I am requested to read, and I think it may throw some light on the subject. I profess to be a plain, blunt man. I do not want any hide and seek on this subject. I want positions to be clearly taken and frankly avowed. I read this telegram, not exactly as are circulating in New Orleans at this moment for the surrender and abandonment of that State. The dispatch is handed to me by

is as follows: COLUMBIA, S. C., March 6, 1877.

a gentleman now on this floor, and claiming

who desires to stand sponsor for that dispatch or for the policy that it covers? Is there any senator here who proposes to abandon what remnant there is left of the Republican party between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, and covered that is half and one for that pale. and consent that it shall go down for the public good? as Mr. Stanley Matthews puts it. Being a little of a partisan, differing in that respect from the senator from Delaware, I am not ready for that. I do not propose either at the beck of Mr. Stanley Matthews or Mr. Evarts to say that the public good requires that the reminant of brave men who have horne the flag and the bount of battle in the orne the flag, and the brunt of battle in the

outhern States against persecutions unparal-eled in this country, shall retire for the pub-ic good. I do not propose it. I am here to do battle with any one, in my humble way, who espouses that policy. I lay the gage down for any tenator who stands sponsor to the suggestions of Mr. Stanley Matthews and Mr. Evarts on this question, nor am I to be dislodged from my position by a quotation from the late President of the United States, of whom I would only speak in terms of perof whom I would only speak in terms of per-sonal respect. But the late President of the United States, having, like every one of the rest of us, the right to change his mind and alter his views of public policy, did not in the dispatch read by the senator from Delaware maintain the same attitude which he maintained in the dispatch which ! will now

read:

Washington, January 17, 1877.

To General C. C. Augur, New Orleans:

It has been the policy of the administration to take no part in the question of rightful government in the State of Louislama, at least not until the congressional committees now there have made their reports. But it is not proper to stand quietly by and see the State government taken possession of by one of the claimants for gubernatorial honors by illegal means. The supreme court set up by Mr. Nicholis can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers convened on the call of any other citizen of the State. A returning board existing in accordance with law, having judicial as well as ministerial powers over the count of votes, in declaring the result of the late election has given certificates of election to the legislature of the State. A legal quorum of each house having such certificates, met and declared Packard governor. Should there be a necessity for the recognition of either it must be Packard. You may furnish a copy of this dispatch to Packard and Nicholis.

The President, it will be observed, stated in the case in January, with all the facts before him, just as I have stated to-day, and he gives a very correct portraiture of the Nicholis judiciary so highly lauded by the senator from Delaware. The senator from Delaware said that the few innocent remarks which I made yesterday sounded to him like the firebells in the night, that seemed destined to real in the highes of certifical coverages on the salvaille, the fires of certifical coverages on the salvaille the fires of certifical coverages on the salvaille the fires of certifical coverages on the s

dentials to the committee on privileges and bells in the night, that seemed destined t rekindle the fires of sectional aggression. That senator and myself represent different schools in politics. We come from different sections. We have represented different ideas before the war, and during the war, and since the war, wholly and entirely different. While I have the greatest respect and kindest regard for him personally, I do not propose to take his advice on this question. I do not propose for myself, as long as I may be intrusted with a seat on this floor, that whoever shall halt or grow weak in maintaining it, so long as I have the strength I will stand for southern Union men of both colors; and when I cease to do that before any presence, north or south, in official bodies, or before public assemblages, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, and my right hand forget its cun-

ning. Senator Morton said that he supposed that the question before the senate was a question of law, but that law was about the only thing which he had not heard discussed. The senerence to it, but in what he said he was mis-taken. Senator Morton then quoted from the ecord in the case of Kellogg, and read from the constitution of Louisiana to show that i was the duty of the legislature to canvass the votes for governor and lieutenant-governor. He then read from the law prescribing the duties of the returning board, and argued that there was a quorum of the legislatur present when the votes for governor and lieu-tenant governor were canvassed, and it was declared by the legislature that Packard re-ceived seventy-four thousand six hundred and twenty-four votes, and Nicholls seventy-one thousand one hundred and ninety-eight. He hen referred to the action of the legislatur n electing Mr. Kellogg, and said that he re-eived a majority of all the votes; he sub-nitted that the record as presented made the chain of title good: First, that Governor Packard was duly elected by the proper au-thority in Louisiana; again, that W. P. Kelogg had been duly elected senator from that tate in accordance with the act of congress. He was not disposed therefore to push the argument on this subject any further, deeming it unnecessary. I want to say one word and shall keep the senate a very few minutes. In regard to the general character of the re-marks submitted by the senator from Delaware, there is constantly talk of fraud. It is charged that the people of Louisiana had, by a large majority voted for Nicholls and for Tilden, but that they were defrauded out of their votes, and these charges are contantly made here and elsewhere. The time has come to meet that charge. We intend to roll it back. The evidence is upon record that does hurl it back in the teeth of the men who made it. The facts are upon record, and indisputable, that the so-called majority for nored. Of the hundreds and thousands

ilden and Nicholls in the State of Louisiana s false and fraudulent, and that it was obained by murder and every species of vio-ence and intimidation. In talking about raud these great crimes are constantly igmen who have been slain in Louisiana for political purposes in the last few years no mention is made. Of the murders, the whippings, the tortures and inhuman treatment that so largely prevailed during the late canvass no mention is made. All of that is ig-nored, and the fruits of these crimes are reated as real honest property which hey have a right to protect and enjoy. What was done down there, as we claim, and as evidence shows abundantly, is simply, under laws of Louisiana, to deprive them of the fruits of murder and of crime to give expression to an honest vote and to an honst majority of the people of Louisiana. Constant reference is made t the in-troduction of the army, as if that was a crime, while no reference is made to the causes which brought the army into the State of Louisiana. No reference is made to the crimes, to threats, to danger and peril that caused that army to be sent there, sent ere for the highest and holiest purpose the protection of life, liberty and human rights. The sending of the army for these purposes is treated as a crime, while the great ies that took the army there are ignored, as if the had never existed. The returning oard of Louisiana has been the subject of constant denunciation; even the very exist-ence of the board is treated as a crime. Mr. resident, there is a returning board in every tate in this Union of some character. Every tate designates some officer or officers who re deputed by law to count the votes. There must be. In my State there are several of them, all State officers; in other States a single officer; in other States two officers. In some States, like Nebraska, the legislature counts the vote, but there must be somebody, some tribunal or authority in every State to ing boards have only ministerial powers; they

ave no discretionary or judicial power; they ave no power to take, evidence and throw it votes on account of fraud or violence n other States they have some judicial powers, and these powers are greater or less in ifferent States, according to the condition and demands of the State. In a State like consiana, there is no protection for the peode but in a tribunal that is clothed with the ower to take testimony and throw out fraud-ent returns, or returns obtained by murder nd crime. Where the White Leaguers take possession of a parish, all the polling-places have their own officers; they make all returns lawful upon their face. The papers are un-objectionable and the crime will succeed, and e authors of it will enjoy the fruits of the rime, unless there be some tribunal where there can be evidence taken, the crime proved, and, if established, the fruit of crime rejected and destroyed. It was this necessity that called into existence the returning board of not the crime, but the condition of the State, and the political necessities of that State, are the crimes which called that board into existence. I am not here to-day to discuss the past records and declarations of senators and thers, I merely occupy the time of the sen-

ate in briefly calling attention to law; but if this discussion continues, I shall ask the inlgence of the senate to go over the record Mr. Evarts. The purport of Matthews's letter is that I count to field my rights for the good of the country. This is embarrassing beyond endurance. If such action is desired I want to know it authoritatively. I am not acting for myself, and I cannot assume such responsibility. Please inquire, and televance of the senate to go over the record of the last campaign in Louisiana, to show where it begun and where it ended; and I shall undertake to show that the campaign of 1876 was simply a repetition of the terrible crimes of 1866, of 1872 and 1874. Enough, Mr. President, for the present.

Senator Mitchell said he understood that the follow. Vice-President Wheeler is to be no cypher in the

WASHINGTON.

see, was Added to the Cabinet of the Man who is President by Perjury, Frand and Cor-

rupt use of money; that he unlawfully and corruptly issued a certificate of election to Cronin, and fasely testified before the senate committee on privileges and elections to sus-He went Fishing for the Place on the Sixth of February Last-Hayes Expects Big Things from David, the Latest Democratic

that the credentials of L. F. Grover, senator from Oregon, be taken from the table and that he be sworn. Vice President-That can only be by unanmous consent.
Senator Morton—There is another matter pending.

The Vice-President—And of equal privi

Senator Sargent moved that the petition be printed, but Senator Dawes objected.

The question being on the substitute of Senator Bayard for the original resolution of Senator Blaine in the case of Kellogg, it was senator Blane in the case of Kellogg, it was agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 29.

The substitute is as follows: "That they case of William P. Kellogg, claiming to be a senator from Louisiana, do now lie upon the table until the appointment of the committee on privileges and elections, to whom it can be referred." The vote in detail was as follows:

The petition against the seating of Mr. Grover was then read. It charges that he procured his election by bribery and the cor-

Senator Wallace submitted a resolution

lows:

Yeas,—Senators Bailey, Barnum, Barnard,
Bogy, Booth, Burnside, Christiancy, Cok2,
Conkling, Davis [Ill.], Davis [W. Va.], Dennis, Eaton, Garland, Gordon, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Jones [Fla.], Jones [Nev.], Kernan, Lamar, M'Creery, M'Donald, M'Pherson, Maxey, Morrill, Bandolph, Ransom,
Saulsbury, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte and
Withers—35

Withers—35.

Nays.—Senators Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Bruce, Cameron [Pa.], Chaffee, Conover, Dawes, Doisey, Hamlin, Hoar, Howe, Ingalls, Kirkwood, M'Millan, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Plumb, Rolling, Sargent, Saunders, Sharon, Sherman, Teller, Wadleigh and Windom—29.

Senator Morrill [Vt.] said he voted for the substitute, though he believed Mr. Kellogg was fairly entitled to his seat. The Louisiana committee had not yet reported to the sencommittee had not yet reported to the sen-ate, and the matter was of sufficient im-portance to be investigated by a committee. He also thought that the Oregon case was worthy of investigation, and would vote to refer that case to a committee. The question being on the original resolu-tion of Senator Blaine, as amended by the substitute of Senator Bayard, it was agreed

At twenty minutes past two o'clock a message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Rodgers, his secre-Senator Patterson submitted a resolution that the credentials of David L. Corbin and M'Butler, each claiming a seat as senator from South Carolina, lie upon the table until the committees are appointed, and that their credentials shall then be referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Agreed

-nays, 42; nays, 21.

Senator Morton moved to go into executive Senator Bayard requested the senator to withdraw his motion, that he might offer a resolution to have General John T. Morgan, senator-elect from Alabama, sworn in. Senator Morton declined to do so, and the motion for executive session was rejected— yeas, 30; nays, 31, as follows: Yeas.—Senators Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Bruce, Burnside, Chaffee, Christiancy, Conover, Davis [Ill.], Dawes, Dorsey, Höer, House, Ingalls, Kirkwood, M'Millan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Plumb, Rollins, Sargent, Saunders, Sharon, Sherman, Teller, Wadleigh, Windom—30.

Nays.—Senators Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Beck, Bogy, Cockrell, Coke, Davis [W. Va.], Dennis, Eaton, Garland, Gordon, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Johnston, Jones [Fla.]. Kernan, Lamar, M'Creery, M'Donald, M'Pherson, Maxey, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Withers—31 Senator Bayard then submitted a resolu-tion that the credentials of John T. Morgan, senator-elect from Alabama, be taken from the table and that he be sworn in.

Senator Spencer said that he desired to speak upon this resolution, but that he was not able to go on to-day. Several senators nsisted that he should go on, and after a brief

discussion Senator Morrill renewed his motion for an executive session and it was agreed to. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and when the doors were opened the senate adjourned.

NASHVILLE.

The Bill to Repeal the Ten Per Cent. Interest Law, Snorn of its Penalty Sections, Passes Second Reading in the Senate.

Bill to Tax Railroads-The Bureau Agriculture—Bill to Lease the Penitentiary Rejected-Vote

NASHVILLE, March 7 .- Senate .- Mr. Ragland introduced a bill to amend section sixty-six, of act of March, 1875, applying to corpo-rations of over thirty-five thousand population. By Mr. Hawkins: To allow railroad companies further time to complete roads. The house bill to amend the usury and establish a conventional interest, to prevent the use of ternization of sections, for which I have money at a greater rate of interest than six per cent., was taken up. The finance committee recommends the first section, providence, you find that my name can be used for per cent., was taken up. The finance committee recommends the first section, providing for simply the repeal of the ten per cent. interest law, and the rejection of the other sections, imposing liabilities and heavy penalties for violation of the law, and adding the section that it take effect from and after passage. A motion to concur in the report of the committee elicited some brief discussion, after which the bill passed second reading. The house bill declaring the mode and manner of assessing the property of railroads for taxation was amended and passed third read-ing. Pending discussion of the bill to repeal the acts establishing the bureau of agricul-ture, statistics and mines, now on third read-ing the senate adjumped ing, the senate adjourned.

House,—Mr. Simonton introduced a bill to

it entirely in accordance with his own senti-ments; hence the formal tender of the apextend the time for the completion of unfinished railroads. The bill providing for the ished railroads. The bill providing for the lease of the penitentiary was taken up and after a long discussion rejected by a vote of 36 to 29; Democrats voting in the affirmative 29; in the negative, 24. The Republicans (12) voted solidly in the negative. The Shelby delegation voted in the affirmative, excepting ern Democracy, and reconstruct the Republi-can party in the south on a more popular ba-sis, declares his desire to see the color line in Mr. Coleman and Mr. Hill, the latter not voting. A special committee was appointed to prepare the penitentiary bill. Adjourned. The total number of bills passed to date by the legislature is eight.

This morning at Fayetteville, Lincoln county, Robert Bright, son of Congressman Bright, shot and killed E. L. Allen, both lawyers. The difficulty resulted from some charge made in a suit in which Allen and can organizations, especially in South Carolina and Louisiana, and the surrender of their adherents to the Democracy. It is Bright were on opposite sides.

English Opposition. LONDON, March 7.-The English pre is nearly unanimous in disapproval of the project believed to be the basis of General Ignatieff's mission. The prevailing sentiment is that it would be unwise to purchase the demobilization of the Russian army by a practical surrender of the treaty of Paris and a concession to Russia of the future right to establish a protectorate over Turkey's European provinces. Even if Turkey were able to work out satisfactory reforms, Russia or

to work out satisfactory reforms, Russia or

Pittsburg, March 6: A Karns City tele gram gives the following additional particulars of the fire at the Bateman house yesterday: "Up to nine o'clock this morning fiv bodies have been taken from the ruins. Th

overnment. He will be invited to participa

Prospective Row Over the Cabinet Appointments.

Owing to the closeness of the Re-

publican vote in the senate, the two New Hampshire senators abandoned the purpose of going home to participate in the political canvass now going on in their State. When the senate went into executive

session to consider the cabinet appointments, there was quite a lively scene in the chamber. Under the rule of the somate a single objection to the present consideration of any nom-

ination refers it to the appropriate committee and when the very first one, that of Mr. Ev arts, to be secretary of state, was announced

enator Braine moved its reference to th

committee on foreign relations. There was an earnest discussion, in which some of the

Republicans exhibited much indignation a

some of the nominations, and finally it seemed to be generally acquiesced in that all must be referred, and that none of them should be confirmed to-day.

Senator Conkling demanded a reference of the nomination of Mr. Schurz to the finance committee and out a number of senators.

committee, and quite a number of senator demanded a reference of Mr. Key's nomina

tion. In fact there was more or less objec-tion to every one of them, and there is every probability of an excited debate over them

when they come before the senate again. There were perhaps ten or a dozen senators who made objections to one or another of the

nominations, and a number of them spoke at the same instant of time. The executive ses-

As the committees of the senate will not be appointed before Friday, and as a single objec-

tion will prevent the consideration of any nomination on the same day that it is report-ed from a committee, there is not much prob-

ability that the cabinet nominations can b

sooner than Saturday. It is believed that the nominations will be onfirmed, unless the Democrats act in a body against them. It has always been the custom to act upon the

nominations of persons who have been mem-bers of the senate without the previous for-mality of a reference. This is done as a com-

plimentto a brother senator, as from his service in the senate his character and fitness are

supposed to be known without any investiga-

though the personnel of the cabinet had

been known for several days, the official pro-

mulgation took most people by surprise, for

the reason that previous newspaper state ments had made erroneous assignments of

Messrs. M Crary, Thompson and Devens. The subject is freely discussed to-night; and while dissatisfaction is expressed by many,

there are not a few persons who rejoice that

there is likely to be a President who will act, in many respects, independently of party,

and especially as regards the south and the

about the first of June.

inquiries to day, stated that according to his

Democratic Caucus.

After adjournment of the senate the Den

the cabinet nominations as to voting for their confirmation or for their rejection. From the

general tenor of the debate, it is believe

that the southern Democratic senators will

use their power in the executive sessions of

the senate to induce the administration to re-

said by them that if they can be assured that

the administration will stand firmly on the

policy of non-intervention in the affairs of

those States, they will support it by voting to

fuse any recognition of Packard in Louisi ana, or Chamberlain in South Carolina. It is

tom was violated, it is said at the

demanded that his nomination be

ferred to the committee on finance.

sion continued about twenty-five minutes

that the senator from Maine (Hamlin) objected to the swearing in of Mr. Grover, senatorelect from Oregon. He (Mitchell) had several petitions from citizens of Oregon objecting to the seating of Mr. Grover, and he
therefore presented them to the senate. It
was a duty not sought by him, and was one
of the most unpleasant of his life, but it had
been imposed upon him by his constituents
and he would not shrink from it.

The petition against the seating of Mr. Why David M'Kendree Key, of Tennes-

But he is Not Confirmed Yet, and there is Some Doubt that he will be-The Cabinet Appointments Promise Very Squally Debates.

haira enships of the Scuate Commit-WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The chairmanships of the new senate committees, as arranged by the Republican caucus committee for approval by the caucus to-morrow, are as

Finance, Morrill; appropaiations, Windom; elections, Morton; foreign affairs; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; commerce, Conkling; manafactures, Booth; agriculture, Paddock; milutactures, Booth; agriculture, Paddock; military, Spencer; naval, Sargent; judiciary, Edmunds; postoffice, Hamlin; public lands, Oglesby; private land claims, Thurman; Indian affairs, Allison; pension, Ingalls; claims, Dawes; District of Columbia, Dorsey; patents, Wadleigh; Territories, Christiancy; railroids, Mitchell; nines, Sharon; education, Patterson; accounts of the senate, Jones; rules. Ferry: printing, Anthony: library. rules, Ferry; printing, Anthony; library, Howe; public buildings and grounds, M'Mil-

The Democratic Senstors Demand In-creased Representation on Commit-tees.

Washington, March 7.—At an adjourned meeting of the caucus of Democratic semators this morning, there was a further interchange of views regarding the general political situation, but no action was taken. The caucus will reassemble to-day after the senate adjourns. Among matters incidentally referred to was increased representation on the senate. to, was increased representation on the senate standing committees, and it was informally agreed that, the minority having increased in numbers this session, they should insist upon increased representation upon the commit-

Cabinet Speculations. The following nominations were received by the senate from President Hayes at tweny minutes past two o'clock this evening: William M. Evarts, of New York, secretary of state.

John Sherman, of Ohio, secretary of the

tion in regard thereto by a committee; but in the case of Senator Sherman, to-day, cus-George W. M'Crary, of Iowa, secretary of gestion of Senator Cameron [Pa.], Richard M. Thompson, of Indiana, secre-Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, attorney-

David M. Key, of Tennessee, postmaster-Carl Schurz, of Missouri, secretary of the The senate was in executive session less than half an hour, but none of the cabinet

nominations were confirmed. All were referred to the appropriate committees without The Diplomatic Corps Pay their Respects to Hayes. This afternoon the diplomatic corps paid heir respects to President Hayes. They were in full court dress, and were accompanied by the ladies of their respective fami-lies. They assembled in the blue perlor, and

from thence entered the east room, where had previously assembled the President and Mrs. Hayes, and Messrs. Taft, Robeson, Cameron, Hon. Eugene Hale, and a few others. Sir Edward Thornton, dean of the diplomatic corps, advancing toward the President, said that they had called to pay their respects, and in behalf of the countries they respectively represented, to congratulate him on his accession to the Presidency, and to wish that his administration may be highly excessful his administration may be highly successful. The President expressed his gratification with their visit, and reciprocated their friendly sentiments. The members of the corps and their families were then presented to the President, and after a few minutes conversa-

Hayes Rises to Explain.

made sufficiently clear to the latter by the

sentiments of a letter addressed by Mr. Key to a personal friend on the sixteenth of Feb-ruary last, in which he said: "I am ready to

opposition to its general policy, but should feel

bound to build it up and strengthen it in the hearts of the people, and if the time arrived when I could not heartly co-operate with it I

should resign. If, as I hope and believe, the administration will develop a broad and lib-

eral policy toward the people of the south, I

pointment to Mr. Key, after an interview be

views on the southern question. Mr. Key, in response to protests from old party associates against his acceptance, on the ground that the President's purpose is to divide the south-

southern politics broken down; that restored

peace and commercial prosperity are of great-

the abandonment of the existing Republi-

claimed for the President that his firmness in resisting this appeal was based upon the fact that the general line of policy, in regard to the south, which he had determined to test,

and self with it.'

would not hesitate to incorporate my fortunes

This letter was before Mr. Hayes, who found

tion the visit terminated.

confirm these nominations and otherwise. They maintain that to accomplish this through divisions in the Republican ranks will be to win a victory for which they have so long con-tended. No formal action was taken by the Well-informed friends of the Presi-dent assert that the nomination of Senator Key to the cabinet was the initial step in the development of his policy of seeking to disarm southern distrust and

No Present Chance for South Carolina. To-day Ex-Governor Scott, of South Carolina, Generals M'Gowan and Ketchum, Judge Mackey and Ex-Senator Robertson made a formal call upon the President and urged upon him the propriety of immediately recognizing the Hampton government in South Carolina. The
President, however, declined to indicate his
future policy as regards South Carolina, preferring to leave the matter for cabinet considpromote peace in that section on the basis of justice and protection to all. Mr. Key led a Confederate regiment during the late war, and was a Democratic senator, appointed to fill Andrew Johnson's vacancy, but at the late session of congress he was the first to make a speech on the Democratic side lookferring to leave the matter for cabinet consid ing to southern pacification through concilia-tion of, and co-operation with, the incoming Republican administration. That he and the President would be able to harmonize was

Jacksonville, Illinois, March 6: The south east portion of the square, known as Stacy's corner, was burned this morning, togethe with stocks of boots and shoes, millinery tobacco, and other kinds of merchandise.

The fire was evidently of incendiary origin.

Loss sixteen thousand dollars; insurance about ten thousand dollars

MARRIED.

PATTISON—BROOKS—At the residence of the bride's uncle, W. B. Williamson, Esq., on Tuesday, ⊠arch 6, 1877. by Rev. J. R. Graves, Charles W. PATTISON, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and Miss PHENIE BROOKS, of Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. Pattison has secured for a wife one of or finest southern ladies, from one of our best and oldest families. We bespeak for her many friends Kalamazoo on the noon train.

Attention, Knights Templar. THE officers and members of St. Elmo Commandery, No. 15, are hereby ordered to appear at their asylum, this (THURS-DAY) evening, at 71½ o'clock, in fatigue dress, for drill. dress, for drill.

By order.

B. F. HALLER, E. C.

A. J. WHERLER, Acting Recorder.

Attention, Knights of Innisfail.

Best sweet Yellow Table Butter. Best coarse-ground Silvermoon Meal.

Best Silvermoon Flour.

Non-Resident Notice.

Democrat who had fought on the Confederate side, but who is now thoroughly true to the Union and able as well. To this end, he was disposed to take General Joe Johnston, as a thoroughly representative southerner, but Mr. Key was found less objectnonable to the Republicans, and so he was chosen. The

the Republicans, and so he was chosen. The significance of the appointment is in its notice to the south that the new administration has no purpose which cannot be freely disclosed and discussed with an honorable representative of that section, and who is in full sympathy with the best elements of the southern opposition party. This, it is claimed, also weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

It is therefore ordered, That they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse in the cuty of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in May, 1877, and plead, answer or denuir to complete as to them and set for hearing exparts; and that a copy of his order be published once a week, allowed the proposition party. This, it is claimed, also weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

This 7th day of March. 1877.

A copy—attest:

Clerk and Master, By E. B. M'Henry, Deputy C. and M.
H. Clay King, selicitor for complainant.

in the administration as freely as if he was a member of the cabinel. It is hoped that after the senate adjourns he will head a com-mission to be appointed by the President to visit the south, carefully study the situation

FOR THE SPRING OF 1877.

visit the south, carefully study the situation in Louisiana and South Carolma, and ascertain upon what honorable terms all the troubles in those States can be acceptably placated by State action with such support and co-operation as the President can rightfully extend. The President's friends say that if this policy fails it will be the fault of the southern people themselves, and it will be so regarded. They say, also, that if it succeeds it will break down the color-line in politics by detaching old Whigs and Douglass Democrats and organize them into a strong administration party of the whites, to whom the blacks will naturally adhere. The above is given as the general plan, the details of which must depend on the results of a careful cabinet consultation and liberal interchange of views with patriotic and clear-headed men. B. Lowenstein & Bros.

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